

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

MONDAY MAY 14

## THE WAR MANEUVERS.

By movements now going on here involve the solution of a very important question—a matter of possible worldwide importance in military strategy. The question that the soldiers are solving by practical experiments under conditions as near to those of actual warfare as practice conditions can be made, is whether the plans for American defense of the island of Oahu are well conceived. When the experiments are over, the military authorities will know much more than they did at the start, as to what are the possibilities of attack and defense on the island.

Because the experiments are called a war "game" and the encounters are "simulated" battles, it must not be supposed that the soldiers are not doing the kind of active service that real war would call for. Though it is a "game," they are engaged in it as a real war game—with all the unmatched strenuousness of war conditions. Opposing bodies of men maneuver one against another and, under the eyes of expert judges, demonstrate practically what can be done, in the field of operations to which the experiments are limited, in the matter of attack and defense.

It is of course obvious that if Oahu is ever to be an object of attack, by a hostile nation, the forces making the assault must come from across the sea. Assuming that the defenses of Honolulu, and of all the lee side of the island from Pearl Harbor to Diamond Head, are made as good as expected, it is evident that the enemy would have recourse to efforts to land at other points. There are various beaches where large forces might land. The question therefore naturally arises whether Honolulu, Pearl Harbor, forts and all, are defensible from attacks from the rear. There is no better way than by actual experimentation, to ascertain what is involved in making such defense. That is what is being done now.

There is nothing new in the making of such experiments. It is a part of the natural program of the war department with regard to all important posts. Such war games have been played off both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, for the general benefit of the service. As being carried out here under Colonel Bell, they will result in various reports that will be of value to the war department in cases of necessity. Incidentally, and by no means as an unimportant feature of the maneuvers, it is to be noted that the practice and experience the officers and enlisted men are receiving are of great value.

## MOTHER'S DAY.

Mother's Day is the youngest of all holidays, recognized officially as yet by neither church nor state, but tomorrow millions of people of all nations in every corner of the world will wear the floral symbol of motherhood and will observe, more or less faithfully, the day's precepts as they are outlined by the founder, Miss Anne Jarvis of Philadelphia. To set aside one day of the year to the memory of your mother, as a tribute to motherhood, to wear a white carnation on that day and otherwise to observe it in any fashion which you know would meet with the approval of your mother, are the unwritten laws of conduct for Mother's Day and the tremendous impetus which executives, kings, clergy and millions of plain common people have given this holiday by faithfully observing it is sufficient proof that the idea back of the observance is something more than a mere maudlin sentiment and that it gives an opportunity for the expression of an honest reverence for the mothers of men and a sincere recognition of the sacredness of motherhood.

In a few years, by the aid of the press and the recommendation of Presidents, Governors of the various States and the crowned heads of Europe Miss Jarvis's holiday has been given worldwide publicity and without the use of fireworks, oratory or exhortation of any sort the simple rites of the mother festival have been spontaneously adopted by all peoples and, while an observance which has sprung up in this fashion is not likely to flicker out for want of fanning, the one holiday of the year which men of any race, creed or condition can observe with equal sincerity should be kept alive and the white flower, simple, unostentatious and beautiful in its significance, should appear in every buttonhole from year to year.

One day a year upon which every man will think kindly and tenderly of his mother, will perhaps write home, will wear his flower to remind his fellowmen of their mothers and will perhaps try to live and think in such a fashion that he would find favor in the eyes of his mother, seems little enough. It is one day's tribute in sentiment in return for many years of care, kindness and sacrifice. Certainly it is little enough.

## FARCES IN COURT.

How much of a farce legal proceedings may be is illustrated in striking manner by the case of Frank Sullivan, able seaman, against the ship Edward Sewall. Sullivan sued for \$30,000 damages, and had duly licensed attorneys of the court fighting his case. At first United States Commissioner Davis, and then Judge Dole, held many sessions to hear the testimony of witnesses in the matter. The court even visited the ship and held sessions on board. Learned and, it may be presumed, expensive, counsel fought and wrangled, and a couple of volumes of stenographers' notes were taken. Law books by the score were quoted, and preparations were said to be under way to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Then, all of a sudden, the captain of the ship meets the plaintiff in the case and finds him ready for complete satisfaction on payment of either \$50 or \$40—accounts differ as to which sum the plaintiff got in lieu of the \$30,000 for which he sued.

There should be a way to protect courts from this sort of thing. No matter how the case is looked at, it is an outrage. If the plaintiff had any claim which warranted anything like a suit for \$30,000 damages, the settlement of it for forty or fifty dollars reflects gravely upon his attorneys. If he had no case, worth more than the sum settled for, the bringing of a suit for \$30,000, should be investigated by the grand jury.

## HEALTH REPORTS.

The reputation of Hawaii is not improved by constant newspaper objections to publications of facts regarding the conditions here. Doctor Ramus may or may not have been in error in the report he made, regarding leprosy. But in either case suppressing it does no good. The world has got beyond that kind of negative promotion work. The thing to do is to take proper measures to correct whatever evils may exist, and advertise as much as possible the completeness of the corrective measures. Whatever be the conditions, this community should be frank about them, and not secretive. Doctor Ramus' official position was such that the people had a right to know his views, except wherein details thereof might injure the service or cause needless alarm. There is a moral question involved, which does not seem to receive its share of attention. No community exercising itself in a promotion way to get tourists has a right to conceal its health conditions. Luckily, Honolulu has nothing whatever to fear from general, world-wide publication of the whole truth. Every intelligent man who has lived here any length of time knows this, as does every visitor who stays long enough to learn conditions. Self-interest thus coincides with natural public duty, for the whole truth will do us good, while efforts at concealment lead to wild rumors, floods of private letters full of misstatements, and a tendency to lack of confidence in our authorities.

A Butte paper informs the world that Hawaii is "a weird community," only recently "a savage community," the quarantine against which "should be carefully watched." Butte, it must be remembered, is the city in which no grass grows and in which the tunderbolts occupies the center of the town; a city in which there is more vice and more crime in an ordinary week than in Honolulu in two years; the place where courts were corrupted in every big lawsuit and from whence came the hundred-dollar bills that bought legislation after legislation in Helena. Let us tell our Butte friends that Honolulu was the Paradise of the Pacific before Butte was thought of and that when any "savagery" is needed, Butte on miners' payday has it all over Honolulu, even at the time when we in our blindness bowed "down to wood and stone."

## JURY GUILTING.

Peering into the political future was unavoidable at times. All of us do it at one time or another although for the most part we recognize the futility of the exercise. There is no doubt, however, that it is fascinating. For instance what does this week contain? How are the fortunes of Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft going to be affected by the primaries to be held in many of the large States this week? What result will the vote in California tomorrow have upon the fate of La Follette? How will Roosevelt look to his eastern and western friends after the vote of the Golden Gate State are counted, and will President Taft have gained another arrow in his sheaf, or will the Rough Rider have fished another bolt for use against the man he placed in office, and is now fighting tooth and nail?

Also what result will the primaries in Ohio, and California have upon the Democratic hopes of electing a President this year? That there will be a more or less serious outcome of those primaries one way or another can not be denied. The Democrats are standing ready to benefit by the turmoil in our ranks. Feuds and factional rows can not but injure a party and improve the chances of its rival. The war in the Republican ranks is balm to the Bourbons, and they are awaiting anxiously to see how far the breach between the Progressive and conservative elements in the G. O. P. has gone. The votes of this week, which are also practically the last that will be cast, will tell the wise politician much. He is waiting until the books of the ballots shall have been thrown open for him to read.

Alabama today will finish the work of holding her district primaries, which began Saturday. Tomorrow Tennessee, another southern State, will choose her delegates to the Chicago convention, by caucus and primary. Alabama has twenty-two delegates and Tennessee sixteen. California, which will vote tomorrow, presents many problems which only time will effectually solve. For instance, what stand are the women, but recently given the ballot, going to take on the national issues presented to them? Are they going to vote for the progressive policies, or are they going to revert to type and prove their conservatism by voting against such measures as the recall of judges, the initiative and the referendum, which, while they are not down on the ballot, really hang in the balance in the coast State? Are the men tired of their two years under the present administration, going to vote down the policies they endorsed a couple of years ago, and take the opportunity of telling the governor that he has gone too far and that they are weary of Chester Rowell and his Fresno Republican editorial dictation?

And then, what will be the effect on the eastern and southern States if California should cast her vote for Roosevelt? Would her example following that of Pennsylvania and other eastern States, cause a slump in presidential stock in Taft's home State? Such things are possible, we know, although not probable. There are a host of fine spun theories which might be woven out of the situation in California and possibilities of her vote. They are interesting today. Tomorrow they will have vanished, blown into thin air by the strong wind of accomplished fact.

With California's vote safely tucked away in the pocket of this candidate or that, the first State to be influenced or uninfluenced as the case may be, by her example will be Washington. Washington will hold her State convention Wednesday, and though her people will not have an opportunity to express their will directly at the polls doubtless the convention will more or less accurately indicate how the majority of the voters in the State stand. At the same time West Virginia and North Carolina will be holding their State Republican conventions and the preponderance of evidence to hand shows that they are almost certain to vote delegates to Taft. Montana and Idaho, two western States which will hold their State conventions Thursday, are almost surely in the Taft lineup. Then, next week, May 21, Ohio will hold her State wide primaries and New Jersey will follow May 28 with hers. Texas will hold her State convention, the results of which are pretty well ascertained on the mainland by this time, May 28. After that there will be a scattering district vote, and so far as we know but one State primary, South Dakota, which will be held June 4.

Recent results have done much to lower the pride of the Rough Riders throughout the country. As nearly as can be estimated at present, the vote now stands, Taft 131, to Roosevelt 245; La Follette 36 and Cummins 10. Just what is the aim of La Follette and Cummins in remaining in the fight is a little dubious. It is of course possible that Taft will not get the nomination. Under existing circumstances it would be folly to declare that any man will be nominated beyond doubt at the Chicago convention. But it is hardly likely that the Wisconsin senator hopes to do more than force some of his ideas upon the platform committee. Cummins doubtless cherishes hopes of a somewhat similar nature.

In the mean time our Democratic friends and political foes are getting in their hardest work throughout the entire country. While Clark, Harmon, Underwood and Wilson are fighting it out, there begin to be rumors that the Peerless Orator of the Platte is as busy as possible. It is regarded as not beyond the possibilities that he may inject his personality into the party councils at Baltimore in such a way as to force his renomination for the fourth time. But as we had said, time alone will give the full answer to all these questions.

## QUEEN STREET AND OTHER PAVING.

While we hope to live to see the day when Honolulu will not have to let its street paving contracts in one, two, three or four block jobs, but will be able to secure the low prices that ten, twenty or fifty block contracts would give, and while, as a general rule, we must look with disfavor on the trifling with the street needs of the city shown in the present consideration of comparatively small contracts made at a necessarily excessive price, under the circumstances, the supervisors should lose no time in complying with the request of the business community that the Queen street pavement be extended Ewa from Nuuanu to Iwilei. The condition of the roadway on those blocks is even more of a public disgrace than are the streets generally in the business district, although there is not a street, with the exception of King and Fort streets, more used than Queen.

An estimate has been made that eighty per cent of all the freight that reaches Honolulu by sea has to be hauled over that portion of Queen street that remains unpaved, and that three of every four passengers arriving in the city by boat have to traverse a section of this, the worst road of Honolulu, a cloud of dust in dry weather, a sloppy mudhole in rain. Aside from any desire we might have to improve the appearance of the first street seen by a majority of the visitors, for the sake of making a first good impression, the fact that to haul over this road means excessive teaming charges to be added to our living expenses should lead to its improvement from a business and common sense point of view.

The Territory is at work on a new \$60,000 wharf in the section covered by the road petition and has just completed an expensive retaining wall as a portion of the general harbor improvements. The Inter-Island company will soon be at work upon their new floating drydock, in the section named, while the Matson and American-Hawaiian lines are sending their great freighters here at more and more frequent intervals, discharging their cargoes at points to reach which Ewa Queen street must be covered.

We trust that the voters this fall will give Honolulu a city government in which enough confidence may be placed as to justify an appeal to the legislature for the bonding privilege for the municipality, achieving which the city can proceed on a business policy of replacing its present unsatisfactory macadam with some acceptable form of permanent pavements. The increasing number of automobiles makes it imperative that practically all the main streets be paved, while all the cross streets in the business section should be likewise treated.

It is by no means foolish to talk of spending a million dollars, raised on ten-year bonds, on a comprehensive pavement laying policy. With that amount to handle, a price for a good pavement could probably be secured in competitive bids which would be little over that now paid out for oiled macadam. At the end of ten years there would be a great deal left to show for the money, the taxpayers would be ahead in the actual amount of money spent and the city would have good roads. In the meanwhile, however, let the supervisors do something now for Queen street, the worst of the many bad roads.

## THE MAINLAND BATTLE.

A revised tabulation showing the standing of the four candidates for the Republican nomination for the presidency, made from recent cable reports and from as impartial mainland exchanges as can be selected, gives the President a total 491 delegates, pledged or known to be favorable to his nomination. Delegates pledged to support Mr. Roosevelt or known to be favorable to his nomination for a chance at the polls for a third term, number 281 to date, with Senators La Follette and Cummins having forty-six pledged delegates between them.

This leaves the President with only forty-nine to get to make his nomination certain on the first ballot, always providing that his delegations do not "go back on him," a contingency growing more and more remote as his majority over his only real opponent grows. According to our figures, Mr. Roosevelt will have to carry every other delegate and secure some of those now

pledged to La Follette and Cummins in order to control the convention next month. This, clearly, he can not do.

Under the circumstances, then, it is especially to be regretted that Mr. Taft has been persuaded to go upon the stump and answer Mr. Roosevelt in Rooseveltian language. Unquestionably, the recent speeches of the President, with their bitter references to "demagogues" and their torrid denunciations of the Rough Rider and his party-smashing tactics, are "hot stuff," as Mr. Roosevelt himself would say, but they as unquestionably detract from the prestige of the President of the United States and lower the dignity of his high office. The President has had extreme provocation from his politically agile opponent on the one hand, and has had extreme urging from numerous friends, on the other hand, to induce him to take the course of the past two weeks, but when it is all over we doubt if anyone will regret the step more than he will himself. Mr. Roosevelt, of course, is in his element. He has the crowd whooping an accompaniment to the snapping phrases of which he is a past master in the making; he is in the rough and tumble in which he delights, while he has the added satisfaction of knowing that when he loses in the convention he will have made it most difficult for Mr. Taft, his victor, to win in the elections.

However, with the standing luck of the Republican party, the opposition appears likely to nominate one of its weakest men—Champ Clark—and thus make up for the handicap that Theodore Roosevelt is placing upon the party that honored him above all other men.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

"All the working class has to do to paralyze the world is to do nothing," declares James P. Thompson, the general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose recent activities at Passaic, New Jersey; Vancouver, British Columbia, and San Diego, California, have brought the order prominently before the reading public. The general organizer's words epitomize the general attitude of the organization, at whose head is W. D. Haywood, implicated in Harry Orchard's confession as one of the murderers of Governor Steunenberg, but acquitted on trial.

The watchword of the order is "Revolution" and the avowed object of the members is not higher wages or shorter hours but absolute control of the world, industrially and politically. The members differ from labor unionists in that they do not believe that capital and labor have anything in common and that they have set out to abolish capitalists, by force if needs be.

"There can be no peace," says the preamble of the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World, "so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. The struggle must go on until we take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system."

Higher wages are simply incidental to the ultimate purpose, say the leaders. If every employer in the United States should double the wages of his laborers tomorrow the fight would still go on. It is based on class distinction, and one class must go, according to this organization. This is one of the reasons why the Industrial Workers of the World were formed in opposition to the trade unions. The unions had for their ultimate purpose a rate of wages which would allow them to live in a manner they considered comfortable, but the new organization repudiates this principle. Fair pay does not enter into the question. The workers must own the world and all its industries.

The preamble to their constitution deals with this question. It states: "The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers."

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banners the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

## NEED \$42,000 TO WIDEN ROADWAY

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ADOPTS PLAN—PROPERTY OWNERS TO PAY \$15,000.

Nearly forty-two thousand dollars is the total sum required to widen Hotel street between Fort and Bethel street, toward which the adjoining property owners are expected to contribute at least \$15,000, leaving about \$26,000 for the county to meet out of its \$30,000 appropriation. Supervisor Murray in presenting the figures to the board of supervisors last night, stated that he believed a compromise could be effected on the basis of these totals if the board would approve the proposition. Delay, he intimated, would be expensive. Mr. Murray gave the figures of the special committee consisting of L. M. Whitehouse, Fred Harrison and J. Lucas, for reconstruction of the buildings effected by the widening plans, as follows: Reconstruction of Campbell building, \$10,400; Damon building, \$3,750. As to the remainder of the expenses the supervisor summed them up briefly as follows: Damon building—land needed for widening, \$10,000; reconstruction of building, \$3,750; H. Culman settlement, \$1,250; rent of Culman's quarters, \$300; total, \$15,300. Campbell building—Spitzer claim, \$1,500; Warham's \$2,250; Hee Kwong's, \$332.50; land for widening, \$10,500; reconstruction, \$10,400; rents, etc., \$1,065; \$26,317.50, making a grand total of \$41,617.50.

According to the rule of the law on betterments, adjoining properties would be compelled to pay \$20,808.75. It was the opinion of Mr. Murray, speaking for the ways and means committee, that a compromise offer of \$15,000 for betterments would probably be accepted. The \$4000 thus left to the county out of its \$30,000 appropriation could be used toward the repaving of that portion of Hotel street. The whole proposition as made would prevent the matter going into the courts.

When a motion was made by Murray to have the matter as proposed accepted by the board so that it could be laid before the owners of the property, Dwight refused to vote, on the ground that the betterments should be charged up to the bill to the adjoining owners.

Low also refused to vote because it was an "uncertain proposition."

"Why not caucus," said the supervisor, "shooter of wild goats." "This matter seems to have been hashed out without my knowledge," added Mr. Low, who happens to be chairman of the ways and means committee. "I am supposed to be chairman of this committee and yet I don't know anything about it. If anybody wants to take my power away from me, let them do it." Mr. Low spoke as if he was deeply peeved.

"I am sorry if Mr. Low takes this to heart, especially as he spent four weeks away from the board shooting goats," said Murray. "When he went away he told me to go ahead and fix this thing up and get it through."

However, the remainder of the board voted to accept the proposal.

## ADMIRALEN BEING TOWED TO PORT

NORWEGIAN STEAMER WILL LAY UP HERE FOR NEEDED REPAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The steamer Admiralen, which sent out the "S. O. S." signal of distress Sunday night when its rudder was carried away in the heavy seas 25 miles off Humboldt, weathered the gale and is being towed to San Francisco. An aerogram from Eureka received late yesterday afternoon at the offices of the United Wireless company, told that a tug from that port put out at noon yesterday for the distressed steamer. The Admiralen will lay up for repairs here, according to the wireless.

Whether the Admiralen suffered serious damage or lost any of its crew when the vessel wallowed helplessly in the great swell, has not been learned. Land communication was almost put out of commission by the storm of Sunday night and the only available information of the Admiralen was contained in the aerogram. Wireless operators reported that yesterday morning appeals for help were still being received from a vessel thought to be the Admiralen. For this reason it is possible that the steamer did not gain relief until the tug from Eureka went alongside yesterday noon.

The flashing of the "S. O. S." signal by the Admiralen spurred every wireless station along the coast into action. The call was relayed to stations and vessels, while wild rumors that a passenger steamer sank with all on board gained circulation. Operator Stirling of the liner City of Paris, which arrived in port yesterday morning, was among the first to receive the "Save our ship" signal from the Admiralen. Stirling said that the operator of the Admiralen repeatedly flashed two words, only one of which could be understood. The message as received from the helpless steamer was "Send Taui." Men at the keys of the wireless stations along the coast conferred on the possible meaning of the last word of the message, but were unable to interpret it. Occasionally the Admiralen interspersed an "S. O. S." signal, which added to the anxiety of the operators who were making every effort to secure aid for the steamer.

## GET IT TODAY, IT MAY SAVE A LIFE.

Suppose you should buy today a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and some member of your family were tomorrow stricken with diarrhoea or cramp colic, would you not feel that the money had been well spent? You cannot afford to be without this valuable medicine, as be without this kind come on without warning and should always have immediate attention. This remedy has never failed to give relief. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.